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For the National Era.

TO THE SENDER OF DEW DROPS. BY CAROLINE CHESEBRO. Their beauty breaks upon my sight,

As diamonds flashing in the light; But to my heart they are as "dew. Reflecting Truth and Love from you I think not now of fairy times; For me no sun of romance shin-

The GENII GIFTS, and ANGEL TEARS. Suit not these strange, unfolding years. I weave no story for your praise; This " dew" no sun absorbs from gaze So let it with sweet influence rest

Upon a weary, troubled breast.

And from a sad and burdened heart, That fain would nobly bear its part, From ev'n this heart's enwrapping snow A flower you know full well shall blow.

Its perfume on the winter breeze Must rise mid rocks and leafless trees But, soaring on the wings of prayer, Shall it not shame the heart's despair !

The summer dew, exhaled, again

Comment worth iou inemail Unto my soul a second spring?

Oh, wildly tossed this soul must be No human voice says "Peace" to me, Nor to my Tempter cries "FORBEAR" No hand averts the cross of care.

Yet, shall the Wilderness not bloom Hath Christ not risen from the tomb? Behold, oh God of Love! and see My need, my bitter need, of thee

My Life, (the Dew of Fainting Night!) Impatient waits for Morning Light-Absorbs it from all proud desire Refine it with Thy altar fire!

Canandaigua, Thanksgiving Night,

From Dickens's Household Words. MR. BULL AT HOME IN THE MIDDLE AGES.

We all know what delightful times the mediæval times were. We all know, on undeniable authority, (if we would only believe it and ac accordingly,) that to restore the mediæval times is the only hopeful and thoroughly sensible thing left us to do in these degenerate days. Let us be middle-aged or perish!

We will present the reader with a sketch of Mr. Bull at Home, after the manner of the Middle Ages. Mr. Bull's home shall be a mediaval home; but our sketch of it shall not be, after the manner of the middle ages, false in sire, on some King's part, to escape ague and drawing and extravagant in color. sketch correctly; coming fresh from the in-struction of an able master, Mr. Hudson Turner, who has lately published an elaborate work on the "Domestic Architecture of the

Middle Ages."

To begin with house-building. The Romans
To begin with house building here and there among our woods; but the Romans were very far from British in their habits. They were accustomed to the warm sky of the south; but for all that, they were John Bullish, too, in one respect; what it was the custom to do, they thought could not be wrong. They built houses in Italy, of which the grand apartment had no roof, and had a rain-cistern in the middle of the floor; with little bed-rooms, very much like penitentiary cells, leading out of it. The grand apartment was the sitting-room, and study, and dining-room, and also kitchen: to do the Roman justice, however, we must add a bath to this ground-plan of his family mansion. It is very doubtful whether the Romans in Britain often allowed it to occur to them, that in our climate a parlor without a roof is open to wind, rain, fog, and other inconvenience Sometimes, no doubt, a spirited proprietor roofed himself in; but we can imagine more than a few Romans of the true hereditary breed who scorned to let effeminacy lead them to the breach of a time-honored custom. Roof or no roof to his hall-atrium he called it-the ground-plan of a Roman's house remained the same, and it was always very solid in its structure. The remains of Roman towns and house greatly edified the Saxons, whose taste ran for a less solid kind of house property. The Romans having made roads over the country, conveyed stones from distant quarries, to strength to the massive buildings, which the Saxons called emphatically works, and honored with their verbal admiration by such names as the Ald-wark in York and the South-wark

The Romans gradually went, the Saxons gradually came; and where the Saxon chief ain found a Roman house vacant, he would not object to become its tenant. Why should he? He had been accustomed, in his home by the Baltic to a two-roomed establishment, of which one was the cooking, feasting, and pro miscuous sleeping room; the other was the private council chamber, and the place in which he and his chief retainers were littered down at night, in a more select and exclusive manner. The old Roman house still left him a feasting-hall, and gave him increased private accommodation. The family mansion of a Saxon thane was built of the same wood that overspreads the country, and was thatched with reeds or straw, and roofed with wooden shingles It was the usual two-roomed "compact resience;" there was the ball, with a fire lighted in the centre, and a hole in the roof above to let the smoke out—that is to say, when the owner had a spice of foppery about him; generally, the smoke found its way out as it pleas

i. It was wood smoke, of course. Wood, and mud, and thatch, therefore, wer the building materials of our forefathers, the Saxons; their chiefs may have added a few daubs of paint, by way of ornament, or a little gilding, and a few pinnacles. Moreover, in the latter centuries of Saxon dominion, stone buildings were raised, undoubtedly. Church-men and traders out of England saw the world, and brought some wisdom home with them. The clergy eried for "churches in the Roman manner, and, being spoiled children, of course got them. Mansions, however, in the Roman manner, did not include chimneys. In 1368, a Prince of Padua visiting Rome, took with him masons, who built a chimney ion at which he stopped, "because," says Muratori, "in the city of Rome they did not then use chimneys; and all lighted the fire in the middle of the house, on the floor." Chimneys, probable, asserting the control of probably, were understood in principle, cents ries before custom gave way, and permitted them to be introduced into common practice. For Saxon fortresses, they probably were not worth worth much; the fortresses of England in those times were supplied by Nature—fens and forests. Alfred retired for protection to the woods and

ber. They used more stone, and paid more at-tention to the Roman manner, than the Saxons tention to the Roman manner, than the Saxons had done. Still, however, wood and mud clay were employed by the vast majority of house-builders: still, the carpenter might answer, as he answered in the colloquy of Ælfric, "that he made houses—and bowls." To the end of

and chain, that he might be ready to pull dence the necessity of wardrobes, in which down any house that sinned against existing also were stored, by the by, almonds, sugar, goods, or quitting it with money, robbers loved not only the honor of the discovery made by

Travelling over the twelfth century, and a step farther, over the days of of Cœur de Lion, and John, and Magna Charta, we do not find that there was much improvement in the houses of the people. Let us see what sort of house the King inhabited. It will help us to in his day, with orders to take off the glass part was occupied by fens and marshes or test the amount of comfort enjoyed by Mr. Bull.

The King's houses at Kennington, Woodstock Portsmouth, and Southampton, were all built after one fashion. There was the great hall, with a high-pitched roof and a very muddy floor littered with rushes. The house had a door large enough for wagons to pass through and window-holes unglazed, with badly-fitting wooden shutters; these windows being placed high, that the wind rushing through them might be kept as near the ceiling as possible. The walls were whitewashed, and the great hall, altogether, very much resembled a large barn. Where the hall was too broad for a roof to cover it, in a single span, pillars were raised of wood or stone; so halls, sometimes, were divi-ded into three aisles, like a church. Out of the hall, a door at one end led into a small stone chamber on the same floor-the cellar. At any rate (say you) they kept a cellar. Yes, and they put into it a terrible quantity of vin ordinaire, supplied by the wine-merchants of Bordeaux. Over the stone cellar was built a wooden chamber, also small, which was called the "solar." This was the royal sanctum, the loft in which his Majesty reposed. A British housemaid of this age would refuse to sleep in glasses were made in Venice, after patterns

made to his Majesty, at Kennington, "for mak" ing the windows shut better than usual,") and there was a clumsy lath-and-plaster cone projecting from one wall, to serve the purpose of a chimney. To complete the picture of the roy-al cabinet at this period, we may as well put in the furniture. There were sometimes hangings on the wall. There was a bed; that is to say, there was a bench fixed in the ground upon which were placed a mattress and bolster of rich stuff; so that his Majesty's sleeping ac-commodation may be likened, very fairly, to that sort of bed which is, now and then, in our own day, improvised by housewives for a supernumerary male guest on the sofa. In addition to this bed, the King's chamber contained also a chair, with its legs rammed into the ground—a moveable chair being a special lux-ury, occasionally ordered. Nothing else was contained in the King's apartment, except his box, in which he kept his clothes. This bedroom for a single gentleman had to be shared by the Queen; and it was not only a bed-room by night, but it was a parlor by day, when their Majesties had a desire for privacy, or when any state business of a private nature had to be transacted. In 1287. Edward the First and Queen Eleanor were sitting on their bedside, attended by the ladies of the court, when

heumatism. It was reached by stairs from the hall, or, perhaps oftener, by an external staircase; in which last case his Majesty had to go out of doors to climb into his cockloft. These external staircases frequently were covered. Two other little chambers, a larder and

sewery, opened by doors into the great hall. In the sewery were kept household stores, and so forth. What a larder is, we know. But in the great days of feasting, was there not a kitch-Why, sometimes there was a door which led from a temporary shed or lean-to, on the outer wall; or there were two or three woode enclosures, without roofs, in the court yard : or. quite as frequently, the cooking took place in the court-yard in the open air. There were two courts, with pigs and fowls in one of them: and a fence or wall outside all, with a most Posts and chains were often fixed round the hall porch, to keep out cattle. We must add

the idea of a separate shed, used as a chapel. So lived the King, and so lived English Gen tlemen, in the days of Magna Charta. Some houses, however, were at that time raised; be ing the habitable part, all placed on the second story, and approached by a staircase, generally external. The hall furniture was very simple, consisting of a long table, sometimes of boards laid upon tressels, with the legs rammed well into the ground, and forms fixed into the ground in the same manner—now and then having backs. The floor was covered with dry rushes in the winter, and with green fodder i the summer. The lower part of the hall, be low the dais, sloppy enough, was often called "The marsh." In this hall, guests and domestics of both sexes slept upon the forms, or upon the fodder. And for centuries the prac-tice continued, after the itinerant minstrels and romancers had well stocked themselves

In towns, the desire which men had to reside within the protection of their walls made space valuable, and led to the frequent erection of second stories. The houses were here and there of stone, but, in the great majority of cases, of wood and mud clay, that thed, perhaps plastered—certainly whitewashed, both inside and out. It was considered "only proper," as a precaution against fire, "that before every house there should be a tub full of water."

with ribald tales, based on the results of thi

We are now in the good time of the Ed wards; to which Harrison, the author of a " De scription of Brittaine," written in Queen Eliza-beth's days, looked back with much regret, as the real good old times of his time. At the time of the coronation of Edward the First, there were two halls in Westminster, a greater and a less. But, furthermore, on that occasion, all the vacant ground within the enclosure of the palace at Westminster was entirely cov ered with buildings. Several halls were raised on the south side of the old palace, in which tables, firmly fixed in the ground, were set up, whereon the magnates, and princes, and no les were to be feasted on the day of the coro nation, and during fifteen days thereafter. All, poor and rich, who came to the solemnity, were to be welcome to the feast. "And innu merable kitchens, also, were built within the said enclosure, for the preparation of viands against the same solemnity. And lest those kitchens should not be sufficient, there were numberless leaden caldrons placed outside them, for the cooking of meats. And it is to be remembered, that the great kitchen, in which fowls and other things were to be cooked, was wholly uncovered at the top, so that all manner of smoke might escape. No one can describe the other utensils necessary for the sustentation of so great a court: no one can tell the number of barrels of wine which were prepared for it." Yes, certainly, the antiquary ordinaire, of which one hundred and sixteen were emptied on the coronation day. out six hundred and forty-three pounds, fiftee

money at the present day. A shilling in the days of the Edwards corresponds to fifteen shillings in the days of Victoria.

The kitchens, as we have said, were merely marshes of Somersetshire; and the last stand of the Saxons against the Normans was made among the fens of Ely.

The Normans, prevailing, introduced their style of house, in which the accommodation still consisted of a great hall and a single bed-chamber. They used more stone, and paid more attention to the Roman manner, than the Sayons and paid more attention to the Roman manner, than the Sayons and paid more attention to the Roman manner, than the Sayons and paid more attention to the Roman manner, than the Sayons and paid more attention to the Roman manner, than the Sayons and paid more attention to the Roman manner, than the Sayons and paid more attention to the Roman manner, than the Sayons and paid more attention to the Roman manner, then the sayons and paid more attention to the Roman manner, then the sayons against the Normans was made at the sayons against the Normans was made at the sayons and the sayons are sayons are sayons and the sayons are sayons are sayons and the sayons are sayons and the sayons are sayons are sayons and the sayons are sayons and the sayons are sayons are sayons as a sayons are sayons and the sayons are sayons and the sayons are sayons are sayons and sayons are sayons as a sayons are sayons are sayons are sayons a

shillings, and fourpence: which sum you must multiply by fifteen to bring it to the value of

spice, and all things nice which came under the title of stomatica.

In the year 1245, the predecessor of Edward the First had only one glass cup, which Guy de Roussillon had given to him. He sent it to foot, and to mount it on a foot of silver gilt; to make a handle to it answering to the foot; to surround it with silver-gilt hoops: and, having such as we should not now tolerate. There done this with all haste, to present it in his name to the Queen. Glass was first applied to places of the traveller; he received there food windows in the churches and the monasteries and although the Edwards and some of their chief nobles introduced glass into their own windows also, they did so sparingly, using it as so rare a luxury, that, in the best of palaces, there was but a glass window here and there, the other windows having wooden lattices or wooden shutters. The glass in a man's win-

dows was a portion of his personal estate. The Romans made good glass, and knew the use of it in windows. Brittle as glass is, it stood firm under the blows that crushed the Roman empire; and, from the beginning of the middle ages, the island of Murano, near Venice, was celebrated for its works in this In Italy, church windows were glazed in the seventh century. The art spread into France and Germany long before England practiced it. It used to be obtained by us, in England, from the Flemings, in exchange for wool; some came from Normandy; that being all, or chiefly, window glass; the drinking sent out by the English dealers. After the such a place. There was a clay floor, a win-

> to one Nicholas Hoppewell, to take as much glass as he could find, or might be needful for his purpose, from the counties of Norfolk, Northampton, Leicester, and Lincoln. Yet, though scarce, glass was not very dear; and from this fact we fairly may deduce, that it was not, on the whole, much cared about. Even in the reign of Edward the First, it cost but three-pence-halfpenny a foot, including the expense of glazing: three-pence-halfpenny beng, it is remembered, equal to about four shillings and fourpence of our modern currency. In the matter of fire-places, it must be observed, that marble mantel-pieces, carved or painted, were in use at this period. One of the cosy notions of King Henry the Third was, that a certain mantel-piece should be painted over with a blue-nosed personification of winter—an old man with contorted body, by way of contrast to the comfortable blaze. So Egyptian ladies had the head of a demon to adorn the handles of their looking-glasses, and to cheer their hearts by the suggestion of a con-trast. These mantel-pieces did not always border flues. In many remains of this period, no trace of a chimney is perceptible, because it was a common custom to attach it to the wall in the form of a light-plastered structure—a mere cobweb, which, of course, time would have dusted off.

We have mentioned the stairs, often exter-nal, which led to the solar chamber. Somemes these stairs communicated with a trap-It was though a trap-door that Henry the Third descended from his chamber to his chapel at Clarendon; so the said chamber had another quality pertaining to a cockloft. In Rochester Castle, the chapel of the same King was above the chamber, and his Majesty orlered the construction of an outer stair, because he had been worried by the number of people passing up to chapel through his bed-room.

Deal wainscoting painted, especially painted green, and starred with gold or decorated with ictures, began now to be adopted by the high and mighty. It was probably not carried higher than five or six feet. Hangings were not generally applied to private rooms, though they were used abundantly in churches on a festival; also, the outsides of houses in towns were covered with drapery on great occasions o that the streets were on each side thoroughly

In the reign of Henry the Third, the first at tempts were made at underground drainage. The refuse and dirty water from the royal kitchens had long been carried through the great hall at Westminster; but the foul odors ere said seriously to affect the people's health. An under-ground drain was devised, therefore, o carry the offensive matter to the Thames. Furniture, at this more advanced period still had to be made for its owner on the premi ses. In 1249, Henry the Third sent a writ one of his bailiffs, authorizing him to obtain by gift or purchase a great beech tree for the ourpose of making tables for the royal kitchens. t was to be sent by water to London immediately. There were fixed tables and form in the great hall; the royal seat, sometimes of stone, being elaborately carved and painted. In the private chamber, forms and chairs were fastened round the wall; so the King and Queen and their attendants must have made rather a stiff party when they sat together. There were some moveable chairs; the Corona-tion chair, in Westminister Abbey, being one of them. Eleanor of Castile introduced for her own use carpets, to the scandal of the Londoners. Carpets, however, as church furniture, had long been known. Eleanor's fash ion was not followed, even by Kings, until the succeeding century. The private chamber, when large, was sometimes divided into boxes by thin partitions, which kept the royal person more secluded. The bed of the King was a clumsy sofa, to which by this time a canopy had come to be added. The King's mattresses, polsters, and pillows, were covered with silk o Sheets and counterpanes were used even by men quite in the middle class, and the royal outlay for table-linen leads one to suppose that at the royal feasts clean table-cloth were spread even before the poor. Upon the cloth, the mighty salt-cellar was the chief table ornament; the King feasted from silver; but the people ate and drank from wooden bowls and platters. Gourds, horns and occoa-nut shells, were also put in valuable settings, and

employed as cups.

People ate with their fingers, or used spoons The cook is often represented, in the pictures of the period, bringing his meat upon the spit, and offering it in that way to each guest, who cuts off with his knife, and removes with his fingers, what he wants, and suffers the cook then to pass on. and present the spit to his neighbor. Among very great people, these spits were usually made of silver. Forks were scorned by Mr. Bull, long after this period, when they were known in England. It was a mark of great heading to head the way. a mark of good breeding to keep the hand a little greasy as possible. It is recorded of Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary, from 1458, to 1490, that he was very accomplished in this respect. His contemproary biographer says that at that time, in Hungary, forks were ot used at table, as they were in many parts of Italy; but that at meals each person laid hold of the meat with his fingers, and on that account Hungarian fingers were always found to be much stained with saffron, which was then put into sauces and soup. The biogra-pher praises the King for eating without a fork, yet conversing at the same time, and never dirtying his clothes.

the middle ages, the great bulk of the house property in England was of this character. We talk glibly, in these present times, of the slight manner in which houses are run up in London. In the most flourishing period of the dear Middle Ages, it was the duty of a London alderman al goods, or quitting it with money, robbers loved to pounce. The wooded pass of Alton was a favorite ambush for the outlaws, so that a first publication." custom arose of sending five mounted sergeants at-arms to keep this pass during the continu-ance of this fair at St. Giles.

Of the districts uncovered by forests, a large

which cranes and storks, both now extinct in were no inns; monasteries were the halting and lodging gratis, and was sold provisions to take forward on his journey. Towns were generally walled; the chief towns, then, being after London, Winchester, York, Lincoln, Boston, St. Ives, Lynn, and Stamford. Dover and Dunwich were both important scaports, and Southampton already a thriving place. Yar-mouth was starting into life through the her-ring fishery, and Newcastle had just begun to profit by its coal. But over the whole countr there was nothing like the hive of people which increase of wealth and population now supplies for the day's work of British Industry whole population of London itself wa under twenty thousand. "In the fourteenth century, the whole number of the inhabitants of Lincoln, who contributed to an assessment of ninths, was less than eight hundred." Lor don we have to picture as a mass of little whitewashed tenements, with an approach to pavement in the narrow streets, each street appropriated to its own trade. Down the centre of streets leading to the Thames, ran the town drainage into the river, near the river dwelt the merchants and the adventurers star Besides the The

under independent lords the soke lords and their tenants had a vote as citizens, but were exempt from city jurisdiction. The conquence of this arrangement was a city divided gainst itself, which gave comparative impunity to malefactors. The streets were so dangerous that the canons of St. Martin-le-Grand were afraid to go across the road to their collegiate church, and so obtained leave to connect their odgings with the church tower by a wooden

The main traffic out of London was to Dover, and this road was worked by hackneymen, who let a horse at Southwark for the stage to Rochester, where it was exchanged for another hackney that went on to Canter-bury, and so on. The charge was for each of those two stages sixteen pence; that is to say a sovereign in present money. Carts were also provided to transport the luggage; but the roads were so bad that in some districts it was necessary to rest the cattle four days after travelling two, although the usage was to travel four days and rest three; so four days made a week to travellers. No cross-road could be attempted without the assistance of a guide. Ladies of rank went out occasionally n covered cars, vehicles richly painted and lined but lumbering wagons as to their construction King Henry the Third ordered a house of deal to be made, running on wheels; so a King of England was the first of the long train of at-

tractions who have since travelled in caravans. scanty numbers of the population. and others merely worked in other men's material. Those who kept stores supplied them from the annual fairs, and if any run upon the shops exhausted them, it was requisite to wait until the next fair came round. When Henry the Third wanted to take Bedford Castle, pickaxes were required, and rope wherewith to pull the battering machines. He sent a royal order to the sheriffs of London to supply the necessary articles; they were not to be raised in London; and ropes and pickaxes were demanded of the sheriffs of Dorsetshire and other counties-immense trouble b ing taken, throughout several counties, to exe cute an order which two tradesmen would now receive as a trifling item in the routine of their

When it is remembered that the details of nome comfort which we have given, miserable is they are, have been drawn from the estabishment of Kings, it will be easy to imagine what was the condition of the common people in this country during the blessed ages of ro mance and chivalry. Those wretched good old times! There is hardly a glory in them that will bear the light. Even the Wardon pic, that phantom emblem of good cheer, which we troll over with an oily chuckle when we sing about the monks of old, is-what? Cistertian monks of Wardon, in Bedfordshire produced, at some early but encertain time, a baking variety of the pear. It bore, and still bears, the name of the abbey; it figured on its bears, the name of the abbey; it ngured on its armorial escutcheon, and supplied the contents of those Wardon pies so often named in old descriptions of feasts." The flagon of wine and the Wardon pie, what have they come to? Vin ordinaire in a wooden mug, and a quashy mess of baking pears under a pie-crust of the Middle Ages!

How Animals Cool. Off. - Dr. Vanderourgh, in an address before the New York Academy of Medicine, as quoted in the New

England Farmer, among other things says: "The genus home and the genus horse have a double privilege of refrigeration, while all other animated beings have but one. You may be surprised to learn that no other beings sweat, except men and horses; and hence no other beings can cool themselves, when hot, by perspiration through the skin. The confirma tion of this fact is found in the whole range of comparative anatomy, where nature has fur ished examples, on the most extended scale of nagnitude, in the whole animal world, in the

largest as well as the smallest of beings.
"In all the pachydermata, or thick-skinned animals, except the horse, are found no pores in the skin that exhale heat by perspiration, the envelope on all these animals being only a secreting surface, like others of the internal surface of the body. All the cleft-feet species including those presenting feet with toes rounded and upprovided with claws—the elephant, rhinoceros, bison, mammoth, mastodon, uffalo, ox, swine, deer, as well as the lion, tiger, bear, wolf, fox, birds, squirrels, dormouse opossum, raccon—all alike offer the same examples as the dog, that they have no other means of cooling themselves, when hot, except through the medium of the lungs, by respira-

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY .- From the Pacific of the 28th of November last, published at San Francisco, we learn that the Rev. Tyler Thatcher, during his voyoge to his adopted State, California, discovered a simple method of determining the latitude and longitude, by ceans of a single observation of any heavenly body, either on the meridian or at any angle with the meridian, at any hour of the day or night; and a method entirely independent of process, and exhibited a concise and luminous

For the National Era. DEAD LETTERS. BY JANE REVENAUGH.

" Within a few weeks, four hundred thousand denteters have been received at Washington, from Cali rnia.-New York TRIBUNE

Sent to the loved in vain Come back, with scals unbroken O'er land and wave again.

From many a happy household, Far up and down the land, They sought, with prayers and blessings The lost ones of the land

Amid the toil and strife, The avarice and the treachery, That make a war of life O' human love, how faithfully

Thy words are written here. Folding with yearning tenderness The absent-yet how dear. A mother's mossage to her son

Child of her hopes and fears: How many prayers went forth with him Alas! how many tears!

He might have stayed her faltering steps Down to donth's hither shore Hadind seven the Litters are ·特·明佛·李明十二

Her dying words, sent forth to him Just from the verge of heaven, That might have fured him thitherward, To stranger eyes are given. A strong man, worn and sunburnt,

From the gold mines to the shore Went fifty leagues, with hopeful step, No letter here "-how bitterly

An agonizing fear. His wife -- whose very memory Had made his eyes grow dim With tears of manly tenderness-

Then for a moment o'er him came

The words fell on his ear :

Had she forgotten him? With heavy heart and doubtful step The miner turned away : He never knew how sweet the words

That came for him next day; Words written from a faithful heart-Written, alas! in vain :

From the far hills, the toil-worn man Had never come again. Such are the proofs of yearning love. The words of kindly cheer-Dear tokens of remembrance-

With the light of hope once more; How many hearts been lightened On that gold-sanded shore-

That weary grew with waiting. And faltered by the way— Ye might have cheered, ye might have saved Why are ye here to-day

From loving hearts and true To absent ones, still unforgot, Who watched and wept for you Some perished in the wilderness Some, on the trackless and;

And some in fated ships went out And many gained the goodly shere, Land of their wildest dreams, And reaped rich harvests on her hills

And by her golden streams But Death lurked in the dark ravines And by the river side. And waited where the tide washed sands

Uncounted treasures hide And gathered in his harvest there Sickness and Want and Cold Croshed out the life of hardy mon-

They died amid their gold. The land they sought gave them alone A burial in her earth: To such, a thousand mines of geme

Had been of little worth. Better than all had been to them The pearl without a price, To cheer in life, to ope in death

The gate of Paradise.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Democratic State Convention met on the 8th instant, and was fully attended. Hon C. G. Atherton presided. Hon. Noah Martin, of Dover, was nominated for Governor, and Asa P. Cate for Railroad commissioner. Resolutions were adopted affirming their former expression of principles. General F. Pierce was proposed for the Presi-lency. The Convention then adjourned.

Massachuserrs.-The Senate, on the 7th instant, elected Henry Wilson, Free Soil Co-alitionist, as President, and Mr. Underwood, of

the same politics, as Clerk. The House of Representatives organized by the election of N. P. Banks, Coalition, Speaker, by 201 votes, to 191 votes for Ensign H. Kel-logg, Whig. Lewis Josselyn, Free-Soiler, was elected Clerk by 2 majority.

On the 8th instant, a joint resolution, inviting Kossuth to visit Massachusetts as the guest of the State, passed both Houses of the Legisla

The Legislature, on the 9th, elected six Democrats, five Free-Soilers, and one Whig, to fill the twelve vacancies in the Senate.

MR. CLAY has not been in the Senate this ession. His health is said to be improving. It is also reported that he prefers Gen. Cass as the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Why not?

NEW HAMPSHIRE.-Free Soil principles have

made considerable progress in this State. The hardest things have been said here against Abolitionists. The abuse they have met has been of the most outrageous as well as of the lowest and vilest character. But now one of our Senators in Congress and half of our Repthe chronometer. The editor of the Pacific resentatives are Free-Soilers, and favorable to states that Mr. Thatcher has explained the the principles of liberty. Ten years ago, the most hopeful friends of "those who in bondage never dirtying his clothes.

Now, as to the aspect of the country.

It is well known that every county in England contained, at the time of which we speak, forests or woods, abounding in game, and not deficient in wolves—four-footed and two-footed. For to these forests fled great numbers of lawless men, who larked behind the bushes, and had little mercy upon wayfarers. For better protection against such marauders, it was enacted, in 1285, "that the highways leading from one market town to another should be widened, so that there should be no bushes, woods, or dikes, within two hundred feet on each side of the road; and those proprietors of the country.

It is well known that every county in England demonstration to fix the latitude and longitude. The editor of the Pacific adds:

"The method by which this is done is partly geometrical, and partly arithmetical, but as plain and certain as any demonstration in Euclid's Elements, or any sum in the Rule of Three.

"We have seen certificates from the master and first mate of the ship Capitol, which show that the discovery was made and tested by that the party in consequence, to my personal knowledge, is almost equal to my ardent "We are happy to know that Mr. Thatcher" sonal knowledge, is almost equal to my ardent "Indiana". pine" could not have expected so much. We

to the House of Representatives a report from | 6. Mr. Harris requested Gov. Young to file the Secretary of State, in reply to the resolution certain executive documents, but no attention of the House, asking all such information as was paid to his request. He states the reasons may be in his possession, calculated to show which compelled him to decline paying the the actual condition of things in the Territory contingent expenses of the Legislature. of Utah, and especially to enable the House to | 7. Mr. Bernhisel does not feel himself au ascertain whether the due execution of the laws | thorized to "enter into, countenance, or admit, of the United States has been resisted or ob- any official discussion of either the religious structed; whether there has been any misappli- faith or the moral habits of the people of cation of the public funds; and whether the Utah." He denies the truth of the charges personal rights of our citizens have been inter- made by the returned officers, and will ask fered with in any manner."

The following is a list of papers accompany ing the report of the Secretary of State to the President of the - of January, 1852:

1. Mr. Bernhisel to the President of the United States, with enclosures, December 1, 1851.
2. Mr. Snow to the President of the United States, September 22, 1851. 3. Governor Young to the President of the United States, October 20, 1851.

4. Report of Messrs, Brandebury, Brocchus and Harris, to the President of the United States, December 19, 1851. 5. Mr. Harris to Mr. Webster, January 2.

6. Mr. Harris to the President, with enclosures, January 2, 1852.
7. Mr. Bernhisel to the Prestdent of the Uni-

ted States, December 30, 1851. 8 Governor Young to the President of the United States, September 29, 1851.

9. Memorial signed by members of the Legislative Assembly of Utah to the President of the United States, September 29, 1851.

1. The letter of Mr. Bernhisel states that the news of the passess of the ball organizing the Territory of Utan was greeted by the people with demonstrations of enthusiastic joy. He contradicts the statement of a judicial officer of the Government, dating from Salt Lake him, as the trees and banks were now passing City, September 20, 1851, that the Government to return no more-Kentucky home, with wife United States Government itself was denounced in the most disrespectful terms.

2. The letter of Mr. Z. Snow states that Judges Brandebury and Brotchus and Secretary Harris had left the Territory, but forbears to state the reasons. 3. Governor Young states that after the de-

parture of Secretary Harris and the Judges, he took the liberty of appointing Doctor Willard Richards as Secretary pro tem. 4. The report of Messrs. Brandebury, Broc

which they enumerate the causes which compelled them to leave the country. They say "We found upon our arrival that almost th entire population consisted of a people called Mormons: and the Mormon Church overshadowing and controlling the opinions, the actions, the property, and even the lives of its members; usurping and exercising the functions of legisla tion and the judicial business of the Territory organizing and commanding the military; dis-posing of the public lands upon its own terms; coining money, stamped 'Holiness to the Lord,' and forcing its circulation at a standard fifteen or twenty per centum above its real value; openly sanctioning and defending the practice of polygamy, or plurality of wives; exacting the tenth part of everything from its members, under the name of tithing, and enormous takes from citizens, not members; penetrating and supervising the social and business circles; and inculcuting and requiring, as an article of religious faith, implicit obedience to the counse of 'the Church,' as paramount to all the obli-gations of morality, society, allegiance, and of

They say their main reliance was upon Brigham Young, the Governor of the Territory, to effect a faithful administration of the laws, as they presumed he was well disposed towards the Government; but "he was jealous of his power as head of the Church, and hostile to the Government of the United States and its officers, coming there to perform this duty, under the organic act."

The declarations of leading men in the Territory are cited, as showing hostility to the United States Government-W. W. Phelps one of the Regents of the Descret University declaring that "the Mormons were proscribed by the United States. He had two wives, others of his brethren had more, and brother Brigham Young had still more: and none of them dare return to the United States with their families; for their dirty, mean, little, contracted laws would imprison them for polygamy.

"Brigham Young, the Governor, announce with great vehemence, from the stand and to individuals, while the feelings of the people were thus excited by such sentiments, 'that he had ruled that people for years, and could rule them again; that the United States Judges might remain in the Territory and draw their salaries, but they should never try a cause, if he could prevent it.

"Another speaker, already referred to, standing second in the Church, [Heber C. Kimball.] ncouraged by the example set him by the Gov ernor, declared, in a speech at a public meet-ing, 'that the United States officers might remain in the Territory so long as they behaved themselves and paid their boarding; but if they did not, they (the Mormons) would kick them to hell, where they belonged." "The Governor announced, upon another occasion, from the pulpit, that he was not op-

posed to the Government of the United States, but it was the d—d infernal corrupt scoundrels at the head of it.' He applied this to Congress, as he afterwards explained it, declaring that the present Administration had done them some justice, but no thanks to them, for it was God Almighty made them do it." Professor Spencer, of the University of Desc

ret, declared from the pulpit, on the Sabbath, where the Judges attended, that "the Government of the United States is a stink in the nostrils of Jehovah, and no wonder the Mormone wish it down. We can save it by Theocracy. but rather than save it any other way, we will see it d-d first." Gov. Young did not have the census taken,

as required by the laws, but apportioned the representatives and councillors without taking the census. A murder was committed in the buried without an inquest, and the murderer walked the streets without molestation. "He [Gov. Young] was also authorized and

required, by the same act, to appoint all officers not provided for in the bill, who should con-tinue in office until the end of the first session of the Legislature. Yet there was not a sheriff, justice of the peace, or constable, in the Territory, legally qualified to act, when we left, (excepting one or two justices of the peace ap-pointed a few days before,) and criminals went at large, untried and unpunished, so far as the United States Judges could interfere. The Church, as usual, punished some, as it was re-ported, and allowed others to go free."

The \$20,000 appropriated by Congress for the erection of public buildings, was used by the Governor in the payment of debts due by the Mormon Church.

Other charges are brought against the Mor-

Congress to investigate them.

8. Gov. Young says that, owing to the "total miscarriage of instructions and blanks," the taking of the censur has been delayed for a eason. He says that "no people are more friendly to the Government of the United States than are the people of this Territory," [Utah.]

9. The memorial asks that new officers be appointed as speedily as possible. For the National Era.

COPYRIGHT ERCURED ACCORDING TO LAW ! UNCLE TOM'S CABIN:

LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY.

BY MRS. H. B. STOWE.

CHAPTER XXX.

"Thou art of purer eyes than to behold eyil, and canet not look upon iniquity. Wherefore lookest thou on them that deal treacherously, and holdest thy tongue when the wicked decorrect the man that is more righteous than he."—Heb. i, 13. On the lawer cart of a small mour me wer with your man Diameter was trying

chains on his feet, and a weight heavier than chains lay on his heart. All had faded from his sky-moon and star; all had passed by officers were treated with coldness, and the and children, and indulgent owners-St. Clare home, with all its refinements and splendorsthe golden head of Eva, with its vaint-like eyes—the proud, gay, handsome, seemingly careless, yet ever-kind St. Clare—hours of ease and indulgent leisure-all gone; and in place thereof, what remains?

It is one of the bitterest apportionments of a lot of slavery, that the negro, sympathetic and assimilative, after acquiring in a refined family the tastes and feelings which form the atmophere of such a place, is not the less liable to become the bond slave of the coarsest and most brutal-just as a chair or table, which once decorated the superb saloon, comes at last battered and defaced to the bar room of some chus, and Harris, is a very long document, in filthy tavern or some low haunt of vulgar de bauchery. The great difference is that the table and chair cannot feel, and the man canfor even a legal enactment that he shall be taken, reputed, adjudged in law to be a chattel personal," cannot blot out his soul, with its own private little world of memories, hopes, oves, fears, and desires.

Mr. Simon Legree, Tom's master, had purchased slaves at one place and another in New Orleans, to the number of eight, and driven down to the good steamer Pirate, which lay a the levee, ready for a trip up the Red River. Having got them fairly on board, and the

boat being off, he came round, with that air of efficiency which ever characterized him, to take a review of them. Stopping opposite to Tom, who had been attired for sale in his best broadcloth suit, with well-starched linen and shining boots, he briefly expressed himself as follows "Stand up." Tom stood up.

Take off that stock : 2 and as Tom oneum bered by his fetters, proceeded to do it, he assisted him by pulling it with no gentle hand from his neck, and putting it in his pocket.

Legree now turned to Tom's trunk, which previous to this he had been ransacking, and aking from it a pair of old pantaloons and a dilapidated coat, which Tom had been wont to put on about his stable work he said libera ting Tom's hands from the handcuffs, and pointing to a recess in among the boxes-You go there, and put these on.

Tom obeyed, and in a few moments re-"Take off your boots," said Mr. Legree

Tom did so.
"There," said the former, throwing him a

pair of coarse, stout shoes, such as were con op among the slaves, " put these on In Tom's hurried exchange, he had not for-gotten to transfer his cherished Bible to his pocket. It was well he did so; for Mr. Legree, having relitted Tom's handcuffs, proceeded deliberately to investigate the contents of his pockets. He drew out a silk handkerchief, and put it in his own pocket. Several little triffes, which Tom had treasured, chiefly be-cause they had amused Eva, he looked upon with a contemptuous grunt, and tossed then

over his shoulder into the river.

Tom's Methodist hymn book, which in his nurry he had forgotten, he now held up and turned over.

"Umph! plous, to be sure. So, what's yer name—you belong to the church, ch?"

"Yes, mass'r," said Tom, firmly.

"Well, I'll soon have that out of you. have none o' yer bawling, praying, singing ne-groes on my place; so remember. Now, mind yourself," he said, with a stamp and a fierce clance of his gray eye directed at Tom, " I'm your church now. You understand—you've got to be as I say."

Something within the silent black man answered No 7 and, as if repeated by an invisible voice, came the words of an old prophetic scroll, as Eva had often read them to 1 "Fear not! for I have redeemed thee. I have called thee by my name. Thou art Mine!"

But Simon Legree heard no voice. That voice is one he never shall hear. He only glared for a moment on the downcast face of Tom, and walked off. He took Tom's trunk,

which contained a very neat and abundant wardrobe, to the forecastle, where it was soon surrounded by various hands of the boat. With much laughing at the expense of niggers who tried to be gentlemen, the articles very readily vere sold to one and another, and the empty trunk finally put up at auction. It was a good joke, they all thought; especially to see how Fom looked after his things, as they were going this way and that; and then the auction of th trunk, that was funnier than all, and occasioned abundant witticisms. This little affair being over, Simon sauntered up again to his property.

"Now, Tom, I've relieved you of any extra

baggage, you see. Take mighty good care of them clothes. It'll be long enough 'fore you Territory upon the body of James Munroe, a citizen of the United States; his remains were locally without an inquest and the murderer Simon next walked up to the place where Emmeline was sitting, chained

Emmeline was sitting, chained to another woman.

"Well, my dear," he said, chucking her under the chin, "keep up your spirits."

The involuntary look of horror, fright, and aversion, with which the girl regarded him, did not escape his eye. He frowned fiercely.

"None o' yer shines, gal: you's got to keep a pleasant face when I speak to ye; d'ye hear? And you, you old yellow poco moonshine," he said, giving a shove to the molatto woman to whom Emmeline was chained, "don't you carry that sort of face. You's got to look chipper, I tell ye."

tell ye."
"I say, all on ye," he said, retreating a pace or two back, "look at me—look at me—look me right in the eye—straight now!" said he, stamping his foot at every pause.

As by a fascination, every eye was now di-rected to the glaring, greenish gray eye of Si-

"Now," said he, doubling his great, heavy